

## NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

### CALIFORNIA

*KOBRESIA BELLARDII* (All.) Degland (CYPERACEAE).—Mono Co., Mono Basin, Cooney Lake, Virginia Creek drainage near the lake outflow, T2N, R24E, SE¼ sect. 1, 28 July 1988, D.W. Taylor 9994 (UC, SJSU); Glenn L. Clifton 18328 (PUA), 3102 m (10,180 ft) elevation, in small (ca. 4 m by 10 m) subirrigated strip on the lakeshore, in a dense sod dominated by *Carex subnigricans* Stacey.

*Significance.* Second known locality in California for this circumboreal sedge. The species is disjunct some 528 km (330 mi) from the Steens Mountains, Harney County, Oregon (K. Urban, unpublished checklist, Blue Mountain Community College, Pendleton, OR, 1981, cf. G. L. Bender, Reference Handbook on the Deserts of North America, Greenwood Press, Westport, CN, 1982), although Cronquist et al. (Intermountain Flora, Vol. 6, Columbia University Press, New York, NY, 1977) record it in Oregon only from the Wallowa Mountains (cf. G. Mason, Guide to the Plants of the Wallowa Mountains of Northeastern Oregon, Museum of Natural History, Univ. Oregon, Eugene, OR, 1975). The nearest occurrence to the east is ca. 880 km (500 mi) across the Great Basin in the Uinta Mountains, Utah (S. Goodrich and E. Neese, Uinta Basin Flora, USDA Forest Service, Ogden, UT, 1986). Major and Bamberg (Madroño 17:93–109, 1964) were the first to report *K. bellardii* from California, where it is commonly encountered on calcareous substrates (marble or calc-hornfels) at or above timberline in the Convict Creek basin (R. Pemble, Ph.D. dissertation, Univ. California, Davis, CA, 1970), some 64 km (40 miles) S in the Sierra Nevada. At Cooney Lake, *K. bellardii* is confined to a narrow band of marble (R. Kistler, U.S. Geological Survey Map GQ-462, 1966) forming the lakeshore, a setting ecologically analogous to occurrences in the Convict Creek Basin.

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### WASHINGTON

*PLATANThERA CHORISIANA* (Cham.) Reich. (ORCHIDACEAE).—Snohomish Co. Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Henry M. Jackson Wilderness Area, subalpine meadows around pools NE of Silver Lake among *Dodecatheon jeffryi* van Houtte, T29N, R11E, S28, NW¼, SW¼, NE¼, elev. 4300 ft (1290 m), 20 Aug 1980, A. E. Grable 8158 (WS, WTU); same location, A. E. Grable 8633 (WS); 150 m east of previous location, drying marsh partially shaded by *Chaemycyparis* and *Tsuga*, 10 Aug 1986, A. E. Grable 10920 (WS).

*Previous knowledge.* Northern Japan; coastal Russia, Alaska, and British Columbia; and Snohomish Co., Washington (C. A. Luer, The native orchids of the United States and Canada excluding Florida, New York Botanical Garden, New York, 1975). Collected from Lake Serene near Edmonds, Snohomish Co., Washington, in 1912 (C. L. Hitchcock, A. Cronquist, M. Ownbey, and J. W. Thompson, Vascular plants of the Pacific Northwest, part 1: vascular cryptogams, gymnosperms, and monocotyledons, University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1969). We have been unable to locate vouchers for the collection in question.

*Significance.* The Silver Lake site is the only known extant population in the contiguous United States. The Lake Serene site is now urbanized and the population extinct. The species is listed as threatened (Washington State Natural Heritage Program, Endangered threatened & sensitive vascular plants of Washington, Department of Natural Resources, Olympia, 1990). The Silver Lake site is further inland and at higher elevation than locations reported from British Columbia, where it generally

occurs in coastal forests (R. L. Taylor and B. MacBride, *Vascular plants of British Columbia*, University of British Columbia Press, Vancouver, 1977).

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## REVIEW

*Oaks of California*. By BRUCE PAVLIK, PAMELA C. MUICK, SHARON JOHNSON, and MARJORIE POPPER. 1991. Cachuma Press, Los Olivos, CA, and The California Oaks Foundation. 184 pp. \$19.95 Paper, \$29.95 Cloth.

*Oaks of California*, written by Bruce Pavlik and collaborators, is unique in its wide appeal to both specialists as well as enthusiasts. Obscure yet captivating details invite exploration into the world of oaks while providing depth to match the book's substantial ecological and historical breadth. Unusually beautiful graphics along with contemporary and artifactual details make *Oaks of California* a visually appealing collector's item as well.

Pavlik has produced a thorough, well-communicated, enjoyable monograph beginning with the botanical basics. These include definitions, the taxonomy of the genus *Quercus*, descriptions and profiles of each species as well as discussions of hybrid crosses. Identification is significantly enhanced by watercolors by Allison Atwill and abundant colorful photographs. Ecological issues covering geographical distribution, range maps, geological associations, and oak-aligned plant communities receive well organized, detailed emphases also.

The chapter entitled, "Oaks and Wildlife" is devoted to the intricate dynamic between oaks and literally thousands of organisms. Specifically described are oak-engendered relationships and dependencies of insects, mammals, reptiles and birds. For example, the commentary on the interplay between the host oaks and parasitic gall wasps which are further preyed upon by other insects suggests the centrality and importance of this genus to California's biota.

"California Oaks and the Human Past" then provides fascinating anthropological evidence of the monumental role these majestic trees played in the survival and sanctity of early Americans. Reliance of humans upon oaks for food, medicine, shelter, arts and ceremony was total. Pavlik tells of later societies' unfortunate lack of regard towards California's heritage trees and the decimation which was to follow.

Chapter by chapter, Pavlik and co-authors lead the reader to the unquestionable conclusion that the genus *Quercus*, once integral to all forms of life within the state, now requires active protection. Leaving little up to the imagination, methods of recently successful oak woodland conservation attempts have been documented to assist in today's badly needed efforts.

The final reference chapters are no less pertinent. From recommendations on state-wide preserves or the locations of unique oak woodland habitats, to indexes of common and scientific names of plants, invertebrates, vertebrates noted in the text, to a listing of "Endangered Species Associated with California Oaks", each list will provide critical information to any biologist.

Every depiction, and every articulately expressed thought in *Oaks of California* reminds the reader of the precious oak-peppered retreats under which each of us has at one time or another sought refuge and inspiration. This book will act not only as educator, but as activator in the on-going challenge for the preservation of California native oaks.

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